## Remarks

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-9, 11, 14, 19-22, 30-41, and 43 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,742,143 to Kaler, et al. ("Kaler") in view of U.S. Patent Publication 20020083217 to Ward, et al. ("Ward"). The Examiner also rejected claims 10, 12-13, 23-26, 27-29, 42, and 44-45 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Kaler. The Examiner also rejected claims 15-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaler.

In this Response, Applicants have amended claims 42. However, Applicants have not canceled or added any claims. Accordingly, claims 1-45 will be pending after entry of this Amendment.

### I. Rejection of Claims 1-9, 19-22, and 30-41

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 1 under §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaler in view of Ward. Claims 2-9 are dependent directly or indirectly on claim 1. Claim 1 recites a method. For an event to be logged that has not yet been logged within an application, the method creates an event object that occupies a memory space which is independent of the application. The method logs within the event object a start time, end time, and information regarding the event. The creating and the logging are performed on a single computer on which the application executes.

For at least the following reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited references do not make claim 1 unpatentable. *First*, neither Kaler nor Ward disclose, teach, or even suggest performing event object creation and logging on a single computer. In the Office Action, the Examiner cited Kaler as disclosing the event object creation and logging on one computer. However, Kaler discloses a distributed computing system where an in-process event creator ("IEC") collects occurrences on one computer and a VSA logs those occurrences in another

computer. Specifically, Kaler states that the IEC monitors an execution process for occurrences and, when these occurrences occur, store them in a memory buffer. *See* Kaler, column 12, lines 29-32. Kaler further describes that a local event concentrator ("LEC") transiently and temporality retains the occurrence in the "circular" memory buffer for logging. However, these retained occurrences are written over when the memory buffer exceeds a specified limit. *See* Kaler, column 22, lines 17-22. In other words, the retained occurrences in the circular memory are erased without ever being logged.

Instead of creating and logging on one computer, Kaler describes a VSA or control station that performs the logging on another computer. *See Id.*, column 11, lines 23-34; *see also*, Fig. 2. Specifically, Kaler states that when a user's specified trigger condition is detected, the LEC transmits all of the buffered events to the VSA for logging. *See Id.*, column 22, lines 23-25; *see also*, Fig. 22A. Hence, Kaler discloses a distributed computing system where the creation of these occurrences and logging are performed on different computers, and not on one computer.

*Second*, the combination of references do not disclose logging within an event object a start time, end time, and information regarding an event. In the Office Action, the Examiner correctly stated that Kaler does not disclose logging a start and end time. The Examiner, however, cited page 7, paragraph 73-74 of Ward as disclosing the start and end time. The cited section contains the words "time start", "time middle", and "time end". However, these words do not refer to start and end time of one particular event. Instead, time start refers to the time when a graphic application issues a function call, time middle refers to the time when the time when a library function is retrieved, and time end refers to the time when the library function is called. Moreover, the start, middle, and end time of Ward are not logged within an event object along with other information regarding an event, as required by claim 1. Accordingly, Ward also does

not disclose logging within an event object a start time, end time, and information regarding an event.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited references do not render claim 1 unpatentable. As claims 2-9 are dependent on claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 2-9 are patentable over the cited references for at least the reasons that were discussed above in relation to claim 1. Furthermore, the Examiner rejected claims 19, 21, 30, and 39 under a similar rationale as claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 19, 21, 30, and 39, and all their dependent claims, namely claims 20, 22, 31-38, 40, and 41 are patentable over the cited reference for reasons similar to those as discussed above for claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1-9, 19-22, and 30-41.

## II. Rejection of Claims 10-18

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 10 under §102(e) as being anticipated by Kaler. Claims 11-18 depend directly or indirectly on claim 10. Claim 10 recites a computer that includes a computer readable storage. The computer readable storage stores a foundational layer upon which applications are built or executed. The computer readable storage stores an event logging mechanism created by the foundational layer. The event logging mechanism executes independently of the applications. The mechanism is for identifying a set of events and for generating an event log for any of the applications, without referencing any event logs of the applications. Each of the events is designated an enabled/disabled status and a disabled status disables all logging for an event.

Applicants respectfully submit that Kaler does not anticipate claim 10 for at least the following reasons. *First*, Kaler does not disclose a mechanism for identifying a set of events for an application executing on the foundational layer and generating an event log using the

identified set of events. Instead, Kaler discloses a distributed computing system where an in-process event creator ("IEC") collects occurrences on one computer and a VSA logs those occurrences in another computer. *See* Kaler, column 11, lines 23-34; *see also*, Fig. 2. Specifically, Kaler states that when a user's specified trigger condition is detected, the LEC transmits all of the buffered events to the VSA for logging. *See Id.*, column 22, lines 23-25; *see also*, Fig. 22A. Hence, Kaler discloses a distributed computing system where the creation of these occurrences and logging are performed by different mechanisms (i.e., IEC and VSA).

*Second*, Kaler does not disclose a mechanism that is created by a foundational layer and executes independently of the applications. Instead, Kaler describes an IEC that monitors the execution process for particular occurrences (i.e., "events") in a data processing system. As described by Kaler, the IEC resides in the process space of applications that it is monitoring and reporting on. *See* e.g., Fig. 3 which shows the IEC in the process of the Applications. Kaler makes it even clearer that the IEC does not execute independently of the applications because he describes that the IEC remains dormant in the process space of the applications until it is turned on. *See* Kaler, column 12, lines 33-45. Thus, Kaler does not disclose a mechanism that executes independently of the application.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Kaler does not render claim 10 unpatentable. As claims 11-18 are dependent on claim 10, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 11-18 are patentable over Kaler for at least the reasons that were discussed above in relation to claim 10. In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 10-18.

## III. Rejection of Claims 23-29

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 23 under § 102(e) as being anticipated by Kaler. Claims 24-29 are directly or indirectly dependent on claim 23. Claim 23 recites a

computer that includes a computer readable storage. The computer readable storage is for storing a foundational layer upon which applications are executed. The computer readable storage is for storing a first application for executing on the foundational layer. The computer readable storage is for storing a second application for executing on the foundational layer. The computer readable storage is for storing an event-logging mechanism for execution on the foundational layer, for functioning interoperably with but separately from the first and second applications, and for generating an event log for each of the first and second applications. At least one of the first and second applications does not generate an event log. The event-logging mechanism is separate from the first and second applications and is not compiled with the applications. The event logging mechanism creates an event object for each of the events. Each event object is designated for log information to be stored and later accessed for analysis.

Applicants respectfully submit that Kaler does not anticipate claim 23 for at least the following reasons. For instance, Kaler does not disclose a mechanism for functioning separately from applications. Instead, Kaler describes an IEC that monitors the execution process for particular occurrences (i.e., "events") in a data processing system. As described by Kaler, the IEC resides in the process space of applications that it is monitoring and reporting on. *See* e.g., Figure 3 which shows the IEC in the process of the Applications. Kaler makes it even clearer that the IEC does not execute independently of the applications because he describes that the IEC remains dormant in the process space of the applications until it is turned on. *See*, column 12, lines 33-45. Thus, Kaler does not disclose a mechanism for functioning separately from applications.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Kaler does not render claim 23 unpatentable. As claims 24-29 are dependent on claim 23, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 24-29 are patentable over Kaler for at least the reasons that were discussed above in

relation to claim 23. In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 23-29.

## IV. Rejection of claim Claims 42-45

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 42 under § 102(e) as being anticipated by Kaler. Claims 43-45 are dependent directly or indirectly on claim 42. Claim 42 recites a computer that includes a storage. The storage is for a foundational layer upon which applications are executed. The storage is for an event-logging mechanism for execution on the foundational layer and for functioning interoperably with but separately from the applications. The mechanism is for identifying a set of event data for an application executing on the foundational layer, generating an event log to record the identified event data, and analyzing the event data, where the application does not generate an event log.

Applicants respectfully submit that Kaler does not anticipate claim 42 for at least the following reasons. For instance, Kaler does not disclose a mechanism for (i) identifying a set of event data for an application executing on the foundational layer, (ii) generating an event log to record the identified event data, and (iii) analyzing the event data. Instead, Kaler discloses a distributed computing system where an in-process event creator ("IEC") collects occurrences on one computer, and a VSA logs and analyzes those occurrences in another computer. *See* Kaler, column 11, lines 23-34; *see also*, column 33, lines 25-27. Hence, Kaler discloses a distributed computing system where the creation of these occurrences, and logging and analyzing are performed by different mechanisms (i.e., IEC and VSA).

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Kaler does not render claim 42 unpatentable. As claims 43-45 are dependent on claim 42, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 43-45 are patentable over Kaler for at least the reasons that were discussed above in

relation to claim 42. In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 43-45.

**Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that all pending claims, namely claims 1-45 are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the rejections and objections is requested. Allowance is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date.

Applicants have submitted the fees for the petition for the extension of time and Request for Continued Examination. Applicants believe that no additional fee is required for the submission of this amendment and response. However, in the unlikely event that the Commissioner determines that additional fee, extension and/or other relief is required, Applicants petition for any required relief including extensions of time. Moreover, Applicants authorize the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 50-3804** referencing APLE.P0005.

Respectfully submitted,

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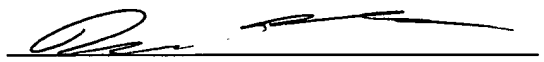

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